

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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of the United States, as the case may be, if it is not deducted as a gift, devise, or bequest to or for the use of the Government of Canada under the income, estate, or gift tax laws of the Government of Canada."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. ASPINALL) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for their favorable consideration of H.R. 9740. I was particularly gratified to learn the committee had taken the trouble to go to Campobello to make an on-site survey.

H.R. 9740 is not only a fine tribute, it is a further and significant step in the bonding of the close friendship we enjoy with our neighbors to the north.

The committee has reported the bill with a few perfecting and technical amendments, and I am pleased to concur in these recommendations.

For the benefit of my colleagues who may not be familiar with the story behind the bill, I should like to include a portion of my recent testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks during its consideration of this measure last month:

Campobello was my father's second home. It was purchased by my grandfather in 1883, the year after father was born, and the house was completed by 1886. Almost every year thereafter, father went to Campobello in the summer, first with his parents, then with his widowed mother, and finally with his own family. After father and mother were married, and there became too many of us to camp out comfortably in grandmother's house, father and mother acquired their own place on Campobello. After mother passed away, the property was purchased by the Hammer brothers, who are well known in the business world and also for their New York art gallery.

My memories of this rugged, rocky island are wonderful ones. It was here father taught me to swim and how to sail a boat. With no telephone and no electricity, the beauty of nature, especially in summer, was in no way spoiled, and Campobello was a wonderful haven from the cares of the world.

Even when I was a boy, the formalities of the border between Canada and the United States were at a minimum. The friendship and understanding of the citizens of these countries has long served as an example for all the world to follow. Now, thanks to the agreement signed on January 22 of this year between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada, there is an opportunity to establish a further symbol of the fine relationship which has so long existed between our people.

The Roosevelt Campobello International Park will, I am confident, bring considerable enjoyment to many visitors from both countries. The Hammer family has generously offered the Roosevelt summer home as a gift, with the intention that it be opened to the general public as a memorial. H.R. 9740 proposes to establish a Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission to accept title to the property, to restore the house as closely as possible to its condition

when it was occupied by President Roosevelt, and to administer the park as a memorial.

May I also express my appreciation and thanks to my colleagues, the Honorable CLIFFORD G. MCINTIRE and the Honorable STANLEY R. TUPPER, for their fine support by introduction of identical bills.

(Mr. MCINTIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I, too, have introduced legislation to establish the Roosevelt Campobello International Park; my legislation—H.R. 9741—being companion to that introduced by Representative ROOSEVELT, of California, and Congressman TUPPER, of Maine.

My State of Maine is deeply interested in this matter, because an international bridge connects Lubec, Maine, with Campobello Island in the Province of New Brunswick. Maine citizens, too, know how fond President Roosevelt was of this area proposed for the park and his profound appreciation of the beauty of the Passamaquoddy Bay.

This international park is unique, for it represents the first time that the United States and Canada have joined hands to share an international park of this nature. And it should be noted that even though the physical aspects of this park would be located in Canada, the United States would share in the privileges and responsibilities of this park project.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Hammer family for the generosity and good will it has demonstrated in the advancement of this park, doing this by surrendering up its title to the former Roosevelt estate comprising the Roosevelt home and other ground on Campobello Island.

Mr. Speaker, it would be highly appropriate for favorable consideration to be extended the pertinent legislation, for such a park would serve as a symbol of the very fine international relations that have prevailed through a long span of years between the United States and Canada. The park would also pay tribute to a great President and would, in the process, serve as a point of historical reference and scenic beauty for tourists from the two countries concerned.

The U.S. Department of State has extended its formal approval to the establishment of this park, stating in its report on the legislation as follows:

The Department of State urges the speedy enactment of these bills so that the park may be established and opened to the general public as soon during the 1964 tourist season as possible.

Mr. Speaker, a substance of the tourist season remains in this year for tourists to use the facilities of the Roosevelt Campobello International Park. The House of Representatives can bring a realization of this use one step closer to reality by approving the legislation now before it. I urge the adoption of this legislation designed to establish the Roosevelt Campobello International Park.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman STANLEY R. TUPPER, of Maine, has introduced H.R. 9742 on the same subject, and he would like to be associated with this statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar. *Cuba*

# SEVENTY-THREE STUDENTS VIOLATE LAWS IN TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST CUBA: NEW LAWS NEEDED TO PREVENT THIS

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am here offering a bill which has, as its ultimate goal, the purpose of implementing through effective legislation, the express policy of the State Department's ban on travel to Cuba and other countries with which we don't have diplomatic relations or travel to which is against our national interests.

Through a press release dated June 29, 1961, the State Department publicly announced that all U.S. citizens desiring to travel to Cuba must obtain passports specifically endorsed for such travel by the State Department.

This policy has been repeatedly frustrated and the latest group of U.S. citizens to thumb their noses at our laws are now in Cuba, having made their journey through Prague.

This group of so-called students is lead by Ed Lemansky, a self-admitted Communist. The group plans to stay in Cuba 1 month and then return to this country. They will be subjected to the customary Communist brainwashing and indoctrination and will return to the United States to preach pro-Castro doctrine.

Seventy-three in all, this group, like the group that traveled to Cuba last summer, has dramatized the need for the bill I am introducing today. To date, the Justice Department has been unable to get one single conviction of U.S. citizens violating this travel ban after they return to this country.

This latest venture by American citizens is inexcusable and shows clearly the inability of the State Department to do anything about these people who openly and notoriously violate our laws.

The bill I am introducing today, a substitute for a bill I introduced over 1 year ago to correct this same problem, serves to separate the passport question from the problem of controlling U.S. nationals as our national interest may require.

In effect, it closes the loophole now existing in our laws and will make prosecution of the ringleaders in this movement possible.

Specifically, it amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize, in the national interest, restrictions on travel by nationals of the United States in certain designated areas of the world, these areas to be so designated by the Secretary of State.

## PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (S.J. Res. 103) to increase

the amount authorized to be appropriated for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employment of the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "\$300,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$400,000".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in order to assure an explanation, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed by the Senate in November of last year. It provides that the funds for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped be increased from \$300,000 to \$400,000. There was no objection in the subcommittee which considered this bill on the House side. There was no objection from any member of the full committee when it was favorably reported by the Education and Labor Committee of the House. Briefly, the reason for the need for the increased funds is the increased effort to employ not only the physically handicapped but those who are handicapped by reason of mental retardation or mental illness. The record which has been made during the last year speaks very eloquently for the work of the President's Committee. In 1960, when the \$300,000 appropriation was first authorized, 88,300 handicapped persons were rehabilitated through the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. This year the number is expected to increase to 126,000. Over the last 12 months 102,000 disabled veterans were placed in employment. The Civil Service Commission also reported that 9,000 handicapped people found jobs in the Federal Government last year, well above the previous year's record. The placement of the handicapped by the Nation's local public employment offices totaled 278,000, which was very close to the previous year's 280,000 and still far ahead of the 256,000 placement of the year before. One of the reasons for this very heartening increase in the employment of the handicapped lies in the many activities of the President's Committee in cooperation with public and private agencies and organizations. I may also say to the House that in each of the 50 States there is a Governor's committee on the employment of the handicapped and in over 1,000 cities across this land there are also citizens committees to encourage the employment of the handicapped.

Mr. Maas, the ex-Chairman of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, in a letter to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, said this:

**ABSTRACT OF LETTER FROM MELVIN J. MAAS, EX-CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED, TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET**

We feel that a change in our ceiling is imperative during this session of Congress so we may request additional funds in fiscal year 1965, principally for promotional and informational work in behalf of job opportunities for the mentally restored and retarded. The present ceiling of \$300,000 has already been exceeded due to the Federal Salary Reform Act. If the executive salary increase is voted, there will be additional salary costs.

Every single person handicapped either physically or mentally who can be employed becomes a productive member of society and the costs to the Government are measurably decreased. The benefits from this program far exceed the costs. Therefore, I urge the House to support the recommendation of the subcommittee and the full committee in increasing this appropriation.

(Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mrs. GREEN of Oregon) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate Joint Resolution 103 which would increase the authorization for appropriations for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped from \$300,000 per year to \$400,000 per year. This additional \$100,000 would make it possible to expand the work of the Committee in behalf of job opportunities for the mentally restored, the mentally retarded, and the increasing numbers of physically handicapped being rehabilitated for employment. No one of us present would raise a question regarding the outstanding accomplishments of the President's Committee during the period of years that it has been in existence. It is more than gratifying to note that more than 600 public-spirited citizen organizations and individuals representing business, civic, industrial, labor, medical, professional, religious, women, veterans, and other groups have given so generously of their time and efforts in helping to utilize to the fullest extent all of our human resources. It is likewise important to realize that the Cabinet members and Federal agency officials who have cooperated in this program have reported unusual satisfaction in the efforts they have made to increase the employability of the handicapped.

America is as strong as its weakest link. We cannot say in one breath that we believe that "all men are born equal, that they are endowed by their Father with certain inalienable rights" and at the same time mistreat large segments of our population. The Committee, which was established in 1947 by the President, was given more permanent structure through congressional action in 1949. The Executive orders of 1955 and 1962 delineated with greater specificity the responsibilities of the Committee and provided a staff responsible for implementing the general purposes of the public law. Since its establishment, the Committee has been instrumental in pro-

viding for a continuing program of public information in education for the employment of handicapped citizens. It has cooperated with all groups interested in the employment of the handicapped including governmental agencies, private groups, and individuals. It has worked with the Governors of each of the 50 States and the mayors of more than 1,000 cities in coordinating the activities throughout our Nation in this important area of employment. It is amazing, indeed, how much has been accomplished by the Committee on such a limited budget as has been provided for their activities. Outstanding among its accomplishments has been:

First. The presentation of awards to employers for exceptional records in hiring handicapped persons.

Second. Development of special studies of the disabled veterans and the special employment problems related to them.

Third. Sponsoring of essay contests as a means of increasing the public knowledge and understanding of problems connected with the hiring of handicapped persons.

Fourth. Preparation and development of public relations materials and programs. Many of the States and local governments feel that they could not have developed as creative programs nor stimulated wide-scale employment had they not had the guidance of the President's Committee. Handicapped persons continually sing the praises of the Committee as they have been in increasing numbers accepted into the labor market and given greater opportunities to express their abilities and skills. With knowledge of the fact that 1 person in 10 in the United States had an impairment which limits his normal activities, greater stress must be given to special employment problems faced by this large number of American citizens. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that in the past 5 years an average of approximately 80,600 persons received permanently disabling working injuries every year. Thus, there are approximately 7 million physically handicapped workers in the United States to whom attention must be given. Added to this number are approximately 18 million persons who have mental or emotional disorders which require psychiatric treatment. Another 5 million are mentally retarded but are potentially trainable.

Such figures demonstrate, undoubtedly, the tremendous need for increased expenditures by the President's Committee in its efforts to help in the employment and acceptance of these Americans. With the acceleration of the job placement program of the employment security offices during the past 2 fiscal years, the President's Committee has stepped up its promotional activities to assure a concomitant increase in the number of handicapped applicants successfully placed. These activities have contributed to a marked forward surge in the total of handicapped accessions to the labor force. For example, total placements of handicapped applicants during 1962 swelled to nearly 280,000 or an increase of 9.1 percent over 1961. The Committee has been actively engaged in